

Position

Journal

Tourism
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5.1.1 Bed and breakfast and holiday house:

A bed and breakfast or holiday house is a residential building that is used for short-term accommodation. It typically includes a private bathroom and kitchen facilities.

Holiday homes are typically used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

The decision to allow a bed and breakfast or holiday house in a bushfire prone area depends on the local council's policies and the specific circumstances of the property. The State Planning Act 1995 provides guidance on land use in bushfire prone areas.

5.1.2 Caravan park:

Under the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995, caravan parks and camping grounds are regulated. The Act sets out requirements for the design, construction, and operation of these facilities.

Caravan parks and camping grounds are used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

Camping grounds are typically used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

Remote camping grounds

Remote camping grounds are typically used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

Caravan parks and camping grounds are used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

The decision to allow a caravan park or camping ground in a bushfire prone area depends on the local council's policies and the specific circumstances of the property.

Caravan parks and camping grounds are used for short-term accommodation. They often include amenities such as a kitchen, living area, and private bathroom.

5.1.3 Tourism day uses:

Tourism day uses include activities such as guided tours, day camps, and other recreational activities. These uses are typically regulated by local councils.

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5.2 Bushfire risk assessment

Bushfire risk assessment is a process used to identify and evaluate the potential for bushfires in a given area. It typically involves a site visit and a review of local conditions.

The assessment process typically involves a site visit and a review of local conditions. It is used to identify and evaluate the potential for bushfires in a given area.

Place flammable vegetation in high risk areas.

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) has developed a range of categories for bushfire risk.

The risk levels should be applied to the site to determine the bushfire risk.

Key factors to consider include the location, size and condition of the vegetation, and the proximity of buildings.

The risk level should be determined based on the site characteristics.

It is recommended that high risk areas be identified and managed accordingly.

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Key factors to consider include the location, size and condition of the vegetation, and the proximity of buildings.

5.3 Contingency measures

This section outlines the contingency measures for high risk areas.

5.3.1 Sheltering on-site

The following measures should be implemented for sheltering on-site.

Overall, the goal is to reduce the risk of bushfire to an acceptable level.

Shelter on-site in a nominated building

The building should be designed to provide shelter for occupants during a bushfire.

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1. The building should be designed to provide shelter for occupants during a bushfire.

2. The building should be designed to provide shelter for occupants during a bushfire.

ide ce i ca i , he a i fa ci f hel cal g e e , ha he k ha e bee c le edi acc da ce ih he e ie e f he National Construction Code and the ABCB Design and Construction of Community Bushfire Refuges Handbook (2014).

3. Pi cc ai f he de el e ,a -ie b h e hele ai e a ce la be e a ed b a iabl ali ed e e gi ee ih e ika e e e ie e , acc ed ied ih E gi ee A alia, a d i cl de:

a) de ail f ai e a ce e ie e , a d

b) de ail fa al e ig e ie e f e ai al c lia ce.

4. A al e ig hall i cl de he l dge e fac lia ce ce i ca i b a iabl ali ed e e gi ee , hel cal g e e a lea e h i he a f he b h e ea .

Shelter on-site in a nominated open space area

Whe ea i la d e , cha a ca i gg d ha ide fa cilie bil c e ha c ld be ili ed f -ie hele , a ika e e a

de e ie ha a e e ace a ea i acce able f -ie hele a ala e .

Whe ea e ace a ea i bei g e ed , he iea d di gi e ege ai di ca i a d a age e h ld eek achie ea adia hea f 2kW/ 2 le (iha a ed a e e e a e f 1200K). A e i able ih a da adia hea f 2kW/ 2 ih e eci , h e e i i e a ec gi e a e ace a ea ill ideli ied , if a eci a d he ef e h e hel e i ga elikel be i ac ed b ke , a d , a d i d.

While he e a ai di a ce f b h e e ege ai achie e 2kW/ 2 a elikel bec ide able , e e ec a alca i gi e a be able ili e he beach a a e ace a ea hele . C ide ai ill eed be gi e hea i c i a ed d ai f he b h e e e , i cl di g he ec e e e i d . A abili ide e hele , cha a fed a ea hieldi g , ld be be e cial .

The gi g ai e a ce f he e a ai di a ce f he b h e e ege ai ill be he e ibili f he e / e a . I i ec e ded ha hef ll i g c di i bei ed a de el e e a e al .

1. Ab h e -ie hele ai e a ce la be e a ed b a le l 3 b h e la i g acii e he a i fa ci f hel cal g e e , de ail he ai e a ce e ie e i c e ce e f e ai .

2. L dge e fac lia ce ce i ca i b a le l 3 b h e la i g acii e hel cal g e e , a lea e h i he c e ce e f he b h e ea .

5.3.2 Early evacuation or closure of a tourism land use

C ide ai h ld begi e he cl e fa i la d e i e e a e-dee ied e da ge a i g a d/ he i e fa al e ba a gi e da . Thi i ld be elia a ca e ake a e be e idi g - i e a dable ac i a e he a e ed EEP.

Cl e e ie ad i fa i gge i . F a e ide ial e , DFES ge e all ec e d lea i ga a ea he he e da ge a i gi 'ca a hic' 'e e e'.

I e i ai , cha e e i la d e , i a be a fe i e ie all a a d ge e ai - i ef he da a e ed de aki g da ii he ec i ca i c ld be edi cl . I i al ack ledged ha cl e a be e ali ic f e igh fa cilie , h e e c l d a e h e e a e i cide alda e .

Eal e ac ai i e e he DFES ale d i g ab h e e h ld be ei f ced h gha EEP.

he e i ab h e i he a ea , b he e i k i k . : he e i a i ble i k lie h e ; eed lea e ge e ad defe d : a e i da ge a d eed ake i e dia e ac i i e ; he e i a hea lie h e .

A a e i a e' afe lace' h ld be ide ied i hi he EEP i he e e f ab h e i gge i . A' afe lace' i a lace ha i e b h e i k , i ge e all he bjec i e , i acce i ble a di ea able i i he i la d e . L cal g e e a e c aged ide if i able b ldi g a ea f e b he c i i he e e fab h e e e ge c h gh hei L cal E e ge c Ma age e Fa e k .

5.4 Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP)

I i a e i e e de SPP 3.7 f all l e able la d e be acc a ied b a EEP , hich de ail i le e ai echa i he BMP . F he g ida ce ca bef di eci 5.5.2 f he G ideli e , li e a d l h . a g . a i

A Guide to Developing a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan and the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan template.

The purpose of the EEP is to ensure that the community is able to evacuate safely and efficiently in the event of a bushfire emergency.

The EEP should be developed in consultation with the local community, local government, and other relevant agencies. It should be a living document that is reviewed and updated regularly.

The success of an EEP will be determined by the effectiveness of the communication and coordination between the community, local government, and other relevant agencies.

The local government is encouraged to develop an EEP in consultation with the community and other relevant agencies. It should be a living document that is reviewed and updated regularly.

References

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PERFORMANCE PRINCIPLE	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (POLICY MEASURE)	RISK ASSESSMENT
<p>Bed and Breakfast and Holiday House – not minor development (he e hed elli gi e c c eda di ide a e ide ial bil - a ea)</p>		
<p>1. Siting and design T e ide i able b ildi g de ig , c ci a d cie ace e e adia hea le el d e ceed ci icalli i f e e ge c e ice e el de aki g e ai ,i cl di g e ig e ac a ig cc a</p>	<p>1.1 I acc da ce ih Ele e 2:Si i ga dDe ig fDe el e A2.1 A e P jeci Z e,c ai ed i hi he <i>Guidelines for Planning in Bush re Prone Areas</i>.</p>	
<p>2. Vehicular access T e ide a fe e ai al acce f e e ge c e ice e eli e ig ab h e, hile e ide a d ii ae acce ig ege ig he ie</p>	<p>2.1 P ii f e acce e ca bec ide ed he ei ab de a e l hea ege ai ,a d he ei ide a ed ha ec da acce (i cl di ga e e ge c acce a)ca be a chie ed. 2.2 All blic ad h ld be h gh ad .Dea de d ad ae ec e ded b if a idable, he a ee i ig, he h ld be e ha 200 e e . 2.3 Acce e h ld a chie e he e ie e fTable 6i he <i>Guidelines for Planning in Bush re Prone Areas</i>. 2.4 Pia edie a l ge ha 50 e e e ie: a igba e e 200 e e i ha ii le gh f20 e e a da ii id h f e e (i.e. he c bi ed id h f he a igba a dc ced, ia edie a bea ii 6 e e); T -a da ea de ig ed acc da e e3.4 ea lia ce a d e able he a d afel e e 500 e e (i.e. ke b ke b17.5 e e)a d i hi 50 e e fah e ;a d A all- ea he face (i.e. c ac ed ga el, li e e e ealed).</p>	<p>Whe ed elli gi i BAL-40 BAL FZ a d/ he e he acce able l i f ehic la acce ca be a chie ed.</p>
<p>3. Provision of water The ii f a e a e a d ec e ae l ha i cie f e gh ig e e</p>	<p>3.1 The de el e la d ei ided i ha e ic la ed a e l i acc da ce ih he eci cai f he ele a ae l a h i a d/ hel calg e e ; 3.2 P ii fa a ic ae l hel f e gh ig e e , ha ha a e eci e ca aci fa lea 10,000 li e i addi i a e ie e f able ae . 3.3 Dedicad ae lie hall be -c b ible (i abl hielded) a dl ca ed ch ha e e ice ca eadil gai acce a ia e ig a dc ec e gh ig ehicle dedicad ae lie i a afe a e .</p>	

PERFORMANCE PRINCIPLE	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (POLICY MEASURE)	RISK ASSESSMENT
Caravan Park (includes camping ground)		
<p>1. Siting and design</p> <p>Tent sites should be located in areas that are not subject to flooding, landslides, or other natural hazards. Sites should be designed to minimize the risk of bushfire damage to structures and infrastructure. Sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk.</p>	<p>1.1 Site layout should be designed to minimize the risk of bushfire damage to structures and infrastructure. Sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk.</p> <p>Caravan sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk. Sites should be designed to minimize the risk of bushfire damage to structures and infrastructure. Sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk.</p> <p>Caravan sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk. Sites should be designed to minimize the risk of bushfire damage to structures and infrastructure. Sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk.</p>	<p>1.163 Tent sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk. Sites should be designed to minimize the risk of bushfire damage to structures and infrastructure. Sites should be located in areas that are not subject to bushfire risk.</p>

PERFORMANCE PRINCIPLE	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (POLICY MEASURE)	RISK ASSESSMENT
<p>Other (vulnerable) short-term accommodation – i cl di g el, e iced a a e , i de el e , h lida acc dai a d</p> <p>Vulnerable Day uses – i cl di ga galle , be e , e hibi i ce e, h el, ece e i ce e, e a a /cafe, all ba, a e , i e</p>		
<p>1. Siting and design</p> <p>T e ide i able b ildi g de ig , c i a d cie e ace e e adia hea le el d e ceed ci icall i f e ege c e ice e el de aki g e ai , i cl di g e i g e ac a i g cc a</p>	<p>1.1 I acc da ce i h Ele e 2: Si i ga d De ig f De el e A2.1 A e P jeci Z e, c ai ed i hi he <i>Guidelines for Planning in Bush re Prone Areas</i>.</p> <p>1.2 Whe e ab ildi gi f ci a a -ie he e, he e be cie e a ai di a cef he ed i a b h e e ege ai a ide e a adia hea e ceedi g 10kW/ ² (i ha a ed a e e e a e f 1200K); he e a e e a e ai f ci a a -ie he e, he e be cie e a ai di a cef he ed i a b h e e ege ai a ide e a adia hea e ceedi g 2kW/ ² (i ha a ed a e e e a e f 1200K).</p> <p>1.3 B ildi g ide i ed a i able f -ie he e hall be de ig ed a d c cedi acc da ce i h <i>National Construction Code</i> a d he <i>ABCB Community Shelter Handbook</i>.</p>	
<p>2. Vehicular access</p> <p>T e ide a fe e ai al acce f e ege c e ice e eli e e i g ab h e, hile e ide a d i i a e acce i g ege i g he i e</p>	<p>2.1 The e i i f e acce e ca be c ide ed he e: he e e ali i hi a e ide ial b il- a ea; he acce e ab de a e l h ea ege ai , a d he e i de a ed ha ec da acce (i cl di ga e ege c acce a) ca be a chie ed, a d he acce ei a elli g back a d h gh he ha a d.</p> <p>2.2 Acce e h l d a chie e he e i e e f Table 6 i he <i>Guidelines for Planning in Bush re Prone Areas</i>.</p> <p>2.3 P i a e die a l ge ha 50 e e e i e: e a i g ba e e 200 e e i ha i i le gh f 20 e e a da i i id h f e e (i.e. he c bi ed id h f he e a i g ba a dc ced, i a e die a be a i i i e e); T -a d a ea de ig ed acc da e e 3.4 e a e lia ce a d e able he a d a fel e e 500 e e (i.e. ke b 17.5 e e) a d i hi 50 e e f a h e; a d A all- ea he face (i.e. c e l j-OTjEj/S e a li, A()Tj/S e a Ac alTe e FF0009 DC()TjEMC 0.</p>	<p>Whe e b ildi g c e a e l ca ed i BAL-40 BAL-FZ a d/ he e he acce e able l i f ehic la acce ca be a chie ed.</p>
	<p>f alTg hDC i (e e gd h f e 3Td() a)Tj1.16la acTf(a d he)Tj(), ec-1.16ca a chie e be a ele T af()TjEMC1.87 0Td(P i 3 e h l d a chie e he e</p>	

Table 2: Risk assessment framework adapted for planning in bushfire prone areas

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	<p>Establish the context</p> <p>Consider the fire, bushfire, and other risks, and the likelihood of the risk occurring. Identify the likely impacts, including the potential for cascading effects.</p>	